FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber has on the way from New York a consignment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will arrive in the course of ten days, consisting of Dress and Frock COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS. They will be sold low on their arrival.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Aucl'r.*
Oct 29, 1842. 26tf

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings.

The subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of GOODS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, consisting of

superfine blue, black, and invisible green Cloths; Pilot Cloth; blue and black Cassimeres; Vestings; Trimmings, &c.

He still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his Stand on Hay street, where those who will favor him with their work, may rely on its being made up in the best style.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.
Oct 31, 1842. 26-4w

Valuable Plantations for sale.

BEING desirous of removing to the West, I offer for sale all my Real Estate, consisting of Two VALUABLE PLANTATIONS, situated about 30 miles from Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Salem road and about 10 miles from Carthage. The tracts which I reside on contains about 1000 acres, 400 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation—well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, &c. The buildings are extensive, convenient and very comfortable. On this plantation is a fine Cotton Gin.

The Plantation is adjoining, and embraces about 200 acres, about 200 of which are cleared—there is a valuable Grist Mill.

The situations are healthy and have a plentiful supply of good water. Terms will be liberal. Persons in the low country would do well to examine my property, as it combines health with fertility.

DUGALD McDUGALD.
Oct 29, 1842. 26tf

SALE POSTPONED.

The Sale of the Land situate on McLennan's Creek, Moore County, known as the McLeod settlement until Tuesday the 17th day of January, 1843, when it will be sold for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
Oct 28, 1842. 26tf

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the Subscriber, whether by Note or Account, (over one year's standing) are requested to pay interest on their respective sums due as Notes.

GEO. W. McDONALD.
Oct 1, 1842. 26-2w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES FOR NOVEMBER.

M. Gregory & Co., Managers.

Capital 10,000 Dollars.
Fifteen Drawn Tickets.

Alexandria Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 12th of November, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 of	$10,000	1 Prize of	$1,700
1 of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,600
1 of	5,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 of	3,255	10 Prizes of	500
1 of	2,200	10 Prizes of	300
1 of	2,000	15 Prizes of	200
1 of	1,900	400 Prizes of	150
1 of	1,800	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Prizes of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $120 00
do 26 Half do 60 00
do 26 Quarter do 30 00

1,000—260 Prizes of $500!—Amounting to $100,000.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class H, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 19th day of Nov. 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1,800
1 of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,700
1 of	5,600	1 Prize of	1,600
1 of	3,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 of	2,287	3 Prizes of	1,300
1 of	2,000	5 Prizes of	1,250
1 of	1,900	200 Prizes of	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Prizes of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
ditto 25 Half do 65 00
ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

Prizes of $25,000, amounting to $75,000.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class F, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 26th day of November, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES!

1 of $25,000
1 of 25,000
1 of 25,000
} 3 Prizes of $25,000 are $75,000.

1,000—$5,000,—$2,227,—50 Prizes of $1,000,—50 of $300,—50 of $250,—130 of $200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Prizes of packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
do 26 Half do 65 00
do 26 Quarter do 32 50

Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over, an account of it will be sent to all who order the same. Address

M. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Oct 31, 1842. 26-td-pd

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to work LOW for CASH, as an antidote for the hard times; being satisfied, from past experience, that small profits and quick returns is the safest and best mode of doing business, both for buyer and seller. And having now received his FALL REPORT OF FASHIONS from New York, he will be able to give his customers the same style of Garments worn there.

Persons from the country, visiting town, are advised to call and examine his READY-MADE CLOTHES, before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell very low.

HENRY BAKER, Hay Street,
3d door East from Lafayette Hotel.
November 1, 1842. 26-4wpd

☞ A first rate JOURNEYMAN will find steady employment at his Establishment, if early application be made.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 24th day of November, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock,

One Lot on North street, known as Nott Lot.
One do ditto, do Morgan Lot.
One do ditto, do Van Lot.
One do ditto, do Dobbin Lot.

Also, the Store and improvements occupied by John Shaw as a Grocery and Barter Store, on the East side of Gillespie street,—a first rate stand, being within one door of Market Square. Terms liberal and at sale.

By order of Isaac Sullivan.
WILLKINGS, *Aucl'r.*
November 2, 1842. 26ts

GOLD WATCH LOST.

THE Subscriber lost a small sized Gold WATCH between Clinton and Mr. R. Rial's, in Sampson County, on his way from Clinton to Fayetteville. The following is a description: Duplex Escapement; Brothers Mills, makers; No. 2767; eight hole Jewelled, and stamped on case, "No. 127, 32, 11, 19, 2767."

A liberal compensation will be paid to the finder, and all persons are forewarned from trading for said Watch.

WARREN WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, October 22, 1842. 25tf

S. S. HORNOR, Surgeon Dentist,

REQUESTS us to inform the public that he will visit Fayetteville early in the Winter or late in the Fall, for the practice of his profession.

October 17, 1842. 25-1m

MOUNTAIN BUTTER

2000 LBS. Grayson County BUTTER,
1000 lbs BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
prime and fresh, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
October 17, 1842. 24tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, at his Auction Store, opposite the Hotel, has in Store the following GOODS:

2500 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT,
200 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 hhds N. Orleans and P. R. Sugars,
150 kegs Nails,
75 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
1000 lbs Putty,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
100 bags Shot,
1500 lbs Bar Lead,
25 bbls Green Copperas,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
10 tons Iron,
25 bags Pepper, Ginger and Pimento,
100 lbs best Caracas Indigo,
200 reams Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper,

Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugar, Stuart's Candy, Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Soda and Butter Crackers, Preserved Ginger, Cheese, half and quarter bbls No. 1 Mackerel, Snuff, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Madder, Salts, Saleratus, Brimstone, Saltpetre, Alum, Logwood, Fustic, Cam wood, Brazil wood, with other Dyes, Drugs and Medicines of good quality, Fancy Soap and Perfumery, common and fine Crockery and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

150 Packages Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Cotton and Wool Cards, Fur, Wool and Palm Hats, Straw Bonnets, Collins' and Kings' Axes, 2000 pairs assorted Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased at low prices. The assortment is general, and they will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
October 20, 1842. 25tf

ST. MARY'S HALL,

Ravenscroft Grove, Raleigh, N. C.
Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

THIS Institution for the Education of Young Ladies, in respect to the size and convenience of its buildings, and the beauty and healthfulness of its location, enjoys advantages not surpassed by those of any similar Institution in the country. It is the constant effort of the Rector to make it, in every respect, such a School, as a judicious Christian Parent would choose for his daughters.

TERMS.

For Board and English Tuition, *per session*, $100 00, payable in advance.
For Tuition in French, $12 50 per Session.
For Tuition in Music, $25 00, with $3 00 for the use of the Piano, per Session.
For Drawing and Painting, $15 00 per Session.
For a course of instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, $5 00.

No extra charge is made for the Ancient Languages.

The School year is divided into two Sessions; the former commencing May 7th, and terminating October 15th. The latter commencing November 26th, and terminating May 6th.

There is a vacation of six weeks from October 16th to November 25th. There will also be a recess of a week, during the Christmas Holidays—of a week in the Spring—and of a week in Midsummer.

Pupils, remaining during the vacation, will pay $2 50 per week for their board.

Pupils are required to furnish their own bedding, (beds are furnished by the School) and Towels.

Mrs. Smedes will be happy to superintend the execution of any arrangements Parents may wish to make for the clothing of their children, while at School.

Pupils are not allowed to contract bills in the City, without a special direction from the Parent to the Rector; nor, except in special cases, are they permitted to visit the City, or leave the ample grounds of the Institution, unaccompanied by Mrs. Smedes, or one of her associates.

October 18, 1842. 25-6w

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.
Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18tf

PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the door of the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

120 acres on the North East side of the North West branch of Cape Fear River, joining King and others.

150 acres, joining A. Elliot and others, on Cape Fear River.

By Decree of the Court of Equity.

Terms.—Six months credit, with interest from date; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Clerk and Master.
October 12, 1842. 24ts

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way whatsoever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.
August 20, 1842. 21-3m

Mrs. Eliza E. De Shields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DE SHIELDS.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept. 20, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of young well broke MULES, and light covered Wagon, suitable for travellers.

C. P. MALLETT.
October 17, 1842. 24tf

New Drug Establishment,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT, PERSON STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber having opened a general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear in this place, solicits the patronage of Country Merchants, Physicians, and others. He trusts that he will be prepared to furnish almost any article usually to be found in establishments of this kind, and on very reasonable terms.

The Subscriber has also for sale a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, among which are Dyott's Family Medicines, Thompson's, Vickins', &c. &c.

JAMES A. McRAE.
October 20, 1842. 25tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to alter the time of selling Lands and Negroes, from the first Monday in March and September, to the last Monday in February and August, in Montgomery County, so as to enable the Sheriff of said County to sell such property only on Mondays of the Superior Courts. *October* 8, 1842. 24-5w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries in the Montgomery County Courts. *October* 5, 1842. 24-5w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature, to move the Public Buildings from Lumberton, in Robeson County, and locate the same at or near the centre of said County, where a suitable place may be found.

October 15, 1842. 24tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature to move the Public Buildings from Lawrenceville, in Montgomery County, and locate the same at or as near the centre of said County as a suitable place may be found.

September 28, 1842. 23-6w

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of a certain man who calls himself John Campbell. He was discovered, a few days since, in the upper part of Robeson county, making his escape with a negro woman belonging to Mrs. Campbell, of Marion District, S. C. The said Campbell is about thirty-five or forty years of age, light hair, about half of it grey; his neck has some appearance of being marked with small pox, and his chin has a hollow in it. He has rather an impediment in his speech, and walks with his body a little inclined forward. He had on a white hat with a broad brim, black jeans homespun coat and pantaloons, tolerable fine. It is supposed that his true name is David Campbell. He was last seen at the house of Mr. Murdock Campbell, in the county of Cumberland, N. C., and in all probability he is still lurking about the said Campbell's.

GEORGE J. BETHEA.
Marion District, S. C., Oct. 17, 1842. 24-3m

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

The Tooth-Ache.—The "*National Forum*," thus states an "infallible" remedy for this unmerriful disease. "On one occasion, while laboring under the torture of Toothache, a friend entered the room, and after learning the cause of our suffering, joyously exclaimed:—

"Why, my dear friend, I can cure you in five minutes."

"How? how?" inquired we.

"Have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it, and some common salt."

They were produced—my friend pulverised them, and mixed them in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of Cotton, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in the hollow tooth.

"There" said he, "if that don't cure you, I will forfeit my head."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt—a sensation of coldness was experienced, which gradually subsided and with it the torment of the Toothache."

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN FOR AN ALBUM.

BY RICHARD HENRY WILDE, OF GEORGIA.

Of human life from youth to age,
This Book, an apt sad emblem seems,—
Hope promises to fill each page,
With friendship, love, or pleasure's dreams.

Time wears apace—but day by day
Hope's promises are all forgot;
Some flowers are scattered by the way,
But here's a blank—and there's a blot.

At length they fill—revolving years
Add their memorials sad or kind,
But some are sullied by our tears
And some have left a stain behind.

And when in after times we turn,
Our memory, or our pages o'er,
'Tis hht too oft, alas! to mourn
O'er all we knew, and know no more!

The hand that traced some lines is old—
The spirit that flashed here has fled—
Others recall warm hearts—now cold—
The changed—the absent, or the dead.

Then why should we embalm the past,
Since the fond record only tells,
That Love and Hope, and Life at last,
Are broken charms, and baffled spells!

I do not know.——They say that Eve
Some flowers of Eden chose to keep
O'er all she prized and left to grieve
O'er all she loved, and lost to weep.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TO THE LAUGHING TRIO.

An eye lit up with harmless glee,
A gay and happy tone,
And smiling lips, have charms for me,
And no good reason can I see
Why teeth that show the ivory,
Are never to be shown.

But yet, dear girls, I must confess,
Though you should think me odd,
That I should love you none the less,
Did your sweet faces but express,
Something like decent seriousness,
When in the House of God.

J.

THE TWO GATE KEEPERS.

The Doctor receives us from birth at bed side,
And forwards us on towards Death, his pale brother.
Thus life is a railway on which we all glide,
With the doctor at this end and Death at the other.

Bentley's Miscellany.

FROM THE CINCINNATI CHRONICLE.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.

In France, under the old constitution, they had what was called the *Tiers Etat*, or Parliament, which in finance and power was a large part of the realm. In this country, and indeed in Europe also, the *Press* has become the *Tiers Etat*, which though not vested by the Constitution with the forms of power, holds very much of the substance. The following is the number of the different classes of newspapers and periodicals in the U. States, arranged according to rank:—

	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Semi-W.	Period.
New York,	34	198	13	57
Pennsylvania,	12	165	10	42
Ohio,	9	107	7	20
Massachusetts,	10	67	14	14
Indiana,	—	69	4	3
Virginia,	4	35	12	5
Illinois,	3	38	2	9
Tennessee,	2	38	6	10
Maryland,	7	23	7	7
Connecticut,	2	27	4	11
Kentucky,	5	26	7	8
Maine,	3	30	3	5
New Jersey,	1	31	1	4
Georgia,	5	24	5	6
Louisiana,	11	21	2	3
Missouri,	6	23	5	—
Vermont,	2	26	2	3
N. Hampshire,	—	28	—	6
Mississippi,	2	27	1	—
Michigan,	6	26	—	1
N. Carolina,	—	26	1	2
S. Carolina,	3	12	2	4
Alabama,	3	24	1	—
Rhode Island,	2	10	4	2
Arkansas,	—	6	3	—
Delaware,	—	3	3	2
Dis. Columbia,	3	5	6	3
Florida,	—	10	—	—
Wiskonsan,	—	6	—	—
Iowa,	—	4	—	—
Total,	135	1141	125	227

It seems there are but five States in the Union which have not daily papers, there are but four which have not periodicals.

In the following table will be found the proportion between the newspapers of the United States and the *white people*. Had the blacks been included, it would have made a change in the proportions of the Slave States. The table, however, developes some instructive facts.

Louisiana	1 in 4 778	Illinois	1 in 9,153
Mississippi	1 in 5 821	N. Jersey	1 in 9 225
Rh. Island	1 in 6.000	Missouri	1 in 9 285
Michigan	1 in 6,400	Delaware	1 in 9 370
Massachus'tts	1 in 7,019	Georgia	1 in 10,270
Connecticut	1 in 7,049	Ohio	1 in 10,700
Maryland	1 in 8,271	Tennessee	1 in 11 537
New York	1 in 8,271	Alabama	1 in 12,060
Pennsylvania	1 in 8 528	Maine	1 in 12 230
N. Hampshire	1 in 8 623	S. Carolina	1 in 12,700
Arkansas	1 in 8 700	Kentucky,	1 in 12 980
Vermont	1 in 8.853	Virginia	1 in 14,125
Indiana	1 in 9 023	N. Carolina	1 in 17 500
Slave States	1 in 10,787	Free States	1 in 8,285

The above proportions are worth looking at. The following conclusions may be drawn:

1. Three of the oldest and most influential States of the Union, viz: Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, have the smallest proportional number of newspapers, (as they have also the fewest persons who know how to read,) to the white population.
2. Where newspapers most prevail, as in Massachusetts, New York, &c., there are also most schools—most enterprize—most wealth, and most progress. The conclusion is not, that newspapers occasion these results, but that the Press and Intelligence go together—mutual helps to each other.

The proportional number of papers appears large in Louisiana and Mississippi; but this is caused by two evident facts:—Each of them has large commercial towns, and each more blacks than whites; the proportion being taken only in respect to the latter.

The subject is important in more respects than one. If the press be thus numerous and powerful, how is a nation to be purified in its morals unless the press be purified? That which is seen, read, heard every day, like the air we breathe, will communicate strength or weakness, healing or disease.

A Story that made us laugh.—Coming down the river on that pleasant and well officered boat, the Pathfinder, we were told an excellent story, at least so it seemed to us. Joel Green, when commanding another boat, had on board a dry, humourous pilot, named Pennington. A deck passenger, having drowned his cares, if he had any to drown, in "bald face" whiskey, quietly laid down to sleep, and as quietly died. An hour or so after it was discovered that he was dead, the boat landed at a wood yard, and the defunct toper was deposited in an extempore coffin, and shovelled away.—Pennington looked and shook his head, perhaps in discontent with all liquor, because it had killed off one lover of it in this abrupt manner—perhaps dissatisfied with his hasty interment.

The next day a passenger came on board, who had evidenily been looking at some one drinking, and whose repeated visitations to the *bar* had rather incapacitated him for *forensic* exercises. He talked thickly, and stammeringly. Having made his way to the hurricane deck, Pennington, who was at the wheel, for some time narrowly observed him, and at length thus accosted him:

"Hallo, stranger, you're drunk."

"Oh no, only slightly interrogated," was somewhere about the reply.

"Well," said Pennington, "let me give you a bit of advice. Don't go to sleep on this boat, for if they don't bury you may I be shot. Why, there was a chap yesterday got drunk and went to sleep, and in two hours they buried him. The man was no more dead than I am. They serve all drunken men so on this boat. Why, I drink myself, and darsen't go to sleep on the boat. I haven't slept for two weeks, for if I close my eyes I know they'll bury me."

Pennington's story so alarmed the passenger, that it perfectly sobered him, and he did not drink another dram on the boat.

Natchez Courier.

Painting Houses.—It has long been a subject of inquiry as to the best time to apply paint to the clapboards of houses, for durability. Repeated experiments have been made within twenty-five years, which have resulted in the conviction that paint applied between November and March will stand more than twice as long as that which is spread in the warmest weather. The reason is obvious; for, in cold weather, the oil and the component parts of the paint form a hard substance on the surface of the clapboards, nearly as hard as glass, and not easily erased, or even cut with a sharp knife, and will not soon wear off; whereas, paints applied in the months of July and August, and more especially if in a severe drought, the oil immediately penetrates into the wood, like water into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry, which will soon wear off.

Borrowing Babies.—Borrowing babies, says a Boston Journal, is not so rare as Mrs. Clavers seems to imagine. In a house not a hundred miles from S——— street, boarded a gentleman and his wife, who were the owners of a beautiful child of about a year old, which attracted so much attention from the neighbors, that the young ladies opposite frequently sent to "borrow the baby." After being obliged to send for the child several times, Mr. ———, on coming home to dinner, got out of temper, on finding it gone as usual—"Here Jane," said he, go over to the Misses ———, and get the baby! and give them my compliments, and tell them, *I wish they'd get a baby of their own, and not be obliged to borrow.*

Where are they?—The number who have lived upon the earth has been estimated at about 27,000,000,000,000,000. This number, when divided by 27,864,000, the number of square miles of land, gives 1,314,522,085 to a square mile, and five to a square foot! Suppose a square rod be capable of being divided into twelve graves, each grave would contain a hundred persons; so that the whole earth has been one hundred times dug over to bury its inhabitants, supposing they had been equally distributed. Were the bodies laid upon the surface, they would cover the land to the depth of 100 feet.

N. Y. Plebeian.

The Difference.—A gentleman riding a very sorry horse, asked a negro whom he met, how far it was to a neighboring town, whither he was going. The negro, looking at the animal under the rider, with a broad grin of contempt upon his countenance, replied, "Wi' dat ar hoss, massa, it's jis fo'teen miles. Wi' a good chunk ob a hoss, seven miles; but if you jis had Massa Jimmy's hoss!—you're *dare now.*

"The End not Yet."—In reference to the Miller prophecy the Boston Traveller says: "We learn from pretty good authority that the time hitherto fixed by a large number of our fellow citizens for the end of the world has been again postponed. Instead of the 23d of April, it will take place on the 4th of July next. The question was decided last week in council by the board of directors who have the management of this stupendous undertaking.

As a gentleman was passing down Front street, says the New York Tattler, a smoke was seen to issue from his coat tail, and upon examination, it was found that a box of loco foco matches in his pocket had by some means or other ignited, set on fire a fine white handkerchief, and burnt his coat-tail so much as to spoil the coat.

Sign for a Groggery.—A little boy seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor, "See here, neighbor, your *sign* has fallen down."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Let me be permitted, through your columns, to invite attention, in a brief way, to the great inducements held out by a late Act of Congress to settlement in Florida. That Act grants, in fee simple, a quarter section of land to every head of a family, or single man over eighteen years of age, who will settle in Florida, south of the ninth township, prior to the 4th of August, 1843: and the only material condition is, continued residence for five years, and occupation and cultivation of five acres for four years of that time.

Nothing can be more attractive than the offer of such terms for settlement *in such a country as Florida.* By means of its provisions, a freehold and home is at once obtained without price, and large families may be enabled, by emigration, "to set up in the world" at once all their male members over eighteen, and all their female members, too, who will make haste to convert their clever lovers into good husbands.

The operation of the Act is limited to two hundred thousand acres; and as there is much room for choice in locations, and there is already evidence of much intended emigration, it behoves those who contemplate removal *to lose no time in reaching there.* The first comer will of course be best served.

To the wealthy Planter, Florida is eminently inviting; because the fertility of its soil, and the richness and variety of its staple productions, afford better return upon investments than may be found elsewhere in the South. But to the poor and the moderate in circumstances, it is, beyond comparison the paradise of earth. There are no freezing winters to be provided against by close houses, magazines of supplies for embargoed and shivering families, tending and feeding of stock, &c. So far from this, the climate may well be likened to the Northern Spring extended through the year. The means of subsistence are obtained with less labor, and labor is more productive and industry more quickly blessed with accumulation and plenty, than is conceivable to the inhabitants of a less fortunate region. The forests preserve a perpetual verdure; all descriptions of stock range the open woods throughout the year, revelling in abundance of pasturage; gardens are filled with a never-ending variety of flower and vegetable during every month; fish, and fruits abound everywhere almost to surfeit; the soil is easily tilled, and the harvests are so abundant, so rich, so various, and the climate so agreeable to labor that little is left to be desired in the circle of physical wants. And where but in Florida can such blessings be enjoyed, with the addition of the political and moral advantages which American free government and social advancements bestow?

The most advisable time for removal would be in the months of November and December. Those who reach there in those months would have ample time to prepare ground for cultivation, and be assured of good crops.

The principal productions to which the country is adapted are, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Oranges, and other fruits, the Mulberry, Grape, &c.; Corn, Rice, &c.

The production of Sugar is from one to three hogsheads per acre; and of Cotton from one to two thousand pounds. A bale to the acre of black seed (sea island) Cotton has been produced upon pine land in the Suwannee region. The profitableness of these staples may be estimated from the fact that General Clinch, from his plantation, (Lang Syne, in Alachua county,) worked by between fifty and sixty hands, received, for two or three years before it was destroyed by the Indians, a nett annual income of twenty thousand dollars. Nor is the production of Sugar confined to large planters. Every farmer, however small his means, has his field of Sugar cane, which is manufactured by himself, with wooden mills of domestic construction, and large pots of the ordinary manufacture.

The Tobacco produced in Florida is similar to that of Cuba, and is manufactured into Cigars of the most admired quality. Its production requires no capital, and light labor, and is very profitable.

The orange tree requires very little attention; and a grove, south of the indicated line, once in bearing, is an established fortune of certain and permanent income. The tree is indigenous every where upon the peninsula. Groves, of miles in extent, of the bitter-sweet and sour orange, are found in all parts of it. From a grove of the cultivated Orange, situated upon the St. John's river, and covering only an acre and a quarter, a yield of $1,700 in a season has been realized. A single tree in St. Augustine has been known to yield six thousand oranges. The groves at St. Augustine and its vicinity were cut down to the ground by the unprecedented frost of 1835; but are rapidly recovering their former beauty and value. In the region of country now offered for settlement, no injury was produced by that frost, nor are the trees ever affected. A couple of trees of the sweet orange, growing at Pilaklakaka (the residence of Micanopa, head chief of the Seminoles, about thirty miles south of the line,) were found in full vigor and bearing by the army in 1836; and the lime, lemon, guava, citron, pomegranate, fig, cocoa-nut, pine-apple, and other West India fruits, grow luxuriantly along the peninsula. Peaches, melons, plums, and other fruits common to northern latitudes, also thrive, and greatly excel the more northern production in flavor and richness.

The mulberry grows with wonderful luxuriance, and in most parts of Florida preserves its foliage throughout the year. Experiments in successful progress, prove that the silk-worm is less subject to diseases, and that the crop of cocoons can be more often repeated in the season than in any other part of the United States.

Indigo may also be produced with great profit. A large quantity was annually exported from Florida while a British colony.

Corn grows finely. The average production per acre is from 20 to 25 bushels. As much as 40 bushels has been gathered from the acre.

One of the most profitable sources of income (to the poor man especially) will be the stock business. Cattle thrive wonderfully. A stock of cattle running in the woods at large, and only driven home to be milked, doubles in three years, as a regular calculation. The increase is sometimes greater.—There are extensive prairies and ranges of pine land, which afford the most luxuriant pasturage, and which will never be appropriated to any exclusive use. I have seen the rich maiden-cane grass reaching to the backs of cattle on Payne's prairie, and have had in view at one moment several thousand head of stock grazing upon it. An inexhaustible and profitable market for all our cattle is afforded by our propinquity to Cuba and other West India Islands, where they may be carried on the hoof, or the meat jerked before shipment. A large jerking establishment was commenced before the Indian hostilities broke out, from which several cargoes of *tasajo*, or jerked beef, were shipped to Cuba. It was found that the process of jerking could be practised as successfully in Florida as in any part of South America. New Orleans will also afford a large market for live stock of all descriptions.

The lumber trade will also afford profitable employment to a great number of emigrants. In the vicinity of the coast and water courses there is an inexhaustible supply of the finest pine timber in America. There need be no limit to the quantity of sawed lumber exported to the West Indies and Atlantic and Gulf cities. The Florida lumber commands in market, I am informed, a higher price than any other.

A great mistake exists in respect to the health and climate of Florida. There are particular locations which have been found unhealthy, as is the case in every other part of the world; but the peninsula of Florida is a healthy country, and of mild temperature. I resided for several years in the neighborhood of Micanopy—a village a few miles north of the Indian boundary line—and I never knew of a case of fever, (not even the common ague and fever of the West and South) originating there; and was informed that, from its first settlement, in 1821, there was no example to the contrary. There are in the summer occasional fevers in the country, growing out of exposure or improper habits; but they are not more frequent than occur everywhere in the South and Southwest, and less generally fatal, in consequence of the constant and refreshing sea-breezes which waft across the peninsula. A greater proportion of children live through the dangerous periods of infancy than in any other part of the United States. The best proofs, however, upon such subjects, are afforded by practical and actual tests. Fortunately, the late valuable publication of Dr. Lawson, the Surgeon General of the U. States army, upon medical statistics, affords details of a conclusive character.

Dr. Lawson furnishes a table exhibiting the ratio of mortality, *from all causes*, in the army in Florida during the years 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839. It appears that, with a mean strength of 10,476 men, there were 644 deaths, or 6 1-10 per cent. This includes *deaths in battle*, and from wounds and casualties generally; and it should be borne in mind that the exposures of an army in the field are very trying to health. Dr. Lawson thus remarks upon the table to which I have referred:

"The ratio (of mortality) of the troops in Florida (6 1-10 per cent.) varies little from the general average of troops serving in the South in time of peace—a fact established by the result of statistical inquiries. It will be seen that this ratio is lower than that of the 4th infantry, on an average of ten years. As an evidence that no extraordinary mortality has been experienced in Florida, it is found that the average of the last three years, taking all the regiments in the army, is 4 8-10 per cent, whilst that of the last ten years is 4 4-10 per cent; and that, although more than one-third of the actual strength of the army served in Florida in 1838, yet the mortality of the whole army is only 4 2-10 per cent.—a ratio lower than the mean of ten years."

From the data contained in an abstract exhibiting the strength of each regiment in the army, and the deaths in each for a period of ten years, I gather the following striking facts, to wit:

The mortality in the 1st regiment of dragoons garrisoned at Forts Gibson, Desmoines, and Leavenworth, is 6 3-10 per cent.; while that of the 2d regiment of dragoons, serving altogether in East Florida, was only 5 1-10 per cent.

The average of deaths in the 3d regiment of artillery, from 1829 to 1835, stationed along the coast of New England, was 21; while the average of deaths in the same regiment, serving in Florida, from 1835 to 1838, including casualties of war, was not more than 24.

In the 4th regiment of artillery the average of deaths, from 1829 to 1835, while stationed mostly at Forts Columbus, Delaware, McHenry, and Severn, was 18 3 7; while in the same regiment, serving in Florida during 1836, 1837, and 1838, the average of deaths was only 12 4.

The foregoing facts are sufficient to establish the healthfulness of the peninsula.

It is a remarkable peculiarity of the climate of Florida that it has neither the frigidity of the Northern *winter* nor the intensity of the Northern *summer*. The extremes of temperature are happily modified.

The following data, gathered from the meteorological tables of Dr. Lawson, will illustrate it:

	Mean temp.	Highest degree in 1829.
Fort Snelling,	45.34	92
Eastport, (Maine)	42.97	98
Ft Howard, (Green bay)	44.93	100
Boston harbor,	46.24	98
Council Bluffs,	50.50	104
New York harbor,	53	97
Tampa, Florida,	72.80	92

Upon this subject Dr. Lawson remarks:

"Although the winter at Fort Snelling is 47 deg. 73 min. colder than at Tampa Bay, the summer at the latter place is only 8 deg. 24 min. warmer. Although the mean annual temperature of Petite Coquille is nearly 2 deg. lower, that of Augusta, Georgia, nearly 8 deg. and that of Fort Gibson upwards of 10 deg. lower than that at Tampa Bay, yet, in all, the mean *summer* temperature is higher. In the summer season, the mercury rises higher in every other portion of the United States, and even in Canada, than it does along the coast of Florida. In six years' observation at Key West it was never known to rise above 90 degrees."

No condition can be more independent and happy than that of the Florida farmer. With a few weeks' labor in the course of the year, he supplies his crib with abundant store of grain and roots. He makes his own sugar and molasses, and may make his own rum if he requires it. His table may be supplied, at all seasons, with the finest fish and game, the choicest garden stuffs, and the rarest fruits. His sheep, hogs, cattle, goats, &c. require no more care than is necessary to prevent them from running wild—furnishing abundance of meat, butter, milk, wool, hides, &c. for domestic and farming purposes. He makes his own cotton and wool, and may weave his own cloths at home. The palm (which is wild everywhere in the forest) furnishes the best material for hats that can be used in that climate. In short, he will need to buy nothing but his coffee and salt, and the last of these can be produced cheaply and in any quantity upon the coast.

I need add no more than assurance to emigrants of every hospitable attention and assistance from those who have preceded them in this land of promise, and a cordial invitation to all who would better their condition, the poor not less than the rich, to come and cast their lot with us.

Respectfully,

D. LEVY.

Washington, September 27, 1842.

JOHN C. SPENCER'S PRINCIPLES IN 1841.

"He [the President] has *capriciously* exercised that last remnant of KINGLY POWER left in our Constitution, by the Executive Veto, *against the* UNDOUBTED *expression of* PUBLIC OPINION *through the legislative body.*"

JOHN C. SPENCER'S PRINCIPLES *as Secretary of War in* 1842.

"I am not in favor of an alteration of the Constitution, to abolish the Executive power of returning to Congress, for their more mature consideration, bills which may have passed in haste, or inadvertently, or upon mistaken principles. I *deny* that few and unimportant abuses of a CONSERVATIVE *and* SUSPENSIVE *power* like this, even if they existed, which in their nature must be temporary, furnish any good reason for abolishing the power itself."

NAVAL AND CABINET MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1842.

I learn to-day that the Constitution 44, the Marion sloop of war, and the schooners just returned from Florida, are ordered to proceed *forthwith* to Vera Cruz. This sudden movement indicates something.

The Cabinet will be re-organised before Congress meets, by Mr. Webster retiring from and Mr. Cushing going into it. Mr. Spencer or Mr. Upshur will, in my opinion, be Secretary of State.

[A private letter says:—Judge Upshur will be the master spirit in the Cabinet, and Spencer will be suffered to remain in his present position as a reward for his apostacy, but for which he would have been turned out.]

The New York Tribune contains a statement of "the enormous defalcations of the late Locofoco office holders" of the city of N. York, prepared under the direction and published by the authority of a committee of citizens, appointed to investigate the accounts of certain Public Officers. It is a formidable document, and ought to open the eyes of the people of that city; but will it? "To prove the party guilty of corruption" said Mr. Calhoun, "only strengthens it."

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) INTELLIGENCER.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION AND BARBECUE.

We attended the State Convention held at Frankfort on Wednesday last, for the purpose of responding to the nomination, by several States, of HENRY CLAY as a candidate for the Presidency, and the Barbecue given at the same time and place, to the Whig members of Congress from this State. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather for two days previous—which circumstance doubtless prevented the attendance of thousands—yet the town, when we reached it at a very early hour in the morning, was crowded with strangers, and from every quarter they continued pouring in during the morning until the place was literally crammed with human beings. Soon after breakfast, a considerable procession was formed to escort into town the Louisville Delegation, amounting to several hundred noble hearted, patriotic fellows, who had given an undoubted manifestation of their zeal and devotion to the good cause, by marching on foot from the City of Louisville. This Delegation was received in South Frankfort and escorted across the bridge to the Wersiger House. Soon after, the main procession was formed, and marched through several streets, accompanied by several full bands of music, to the State House. Here the Convention was organized by the appointment of Thomas Metcalfe, President, and 21 Vice Presidents.

Gov. Metcalfe appeared upon a staging erected upon the Capitol steps, and returned his thanks in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. Daniel Breck, Esq. of Richmond, then rose, and after a short address, proposed for the consideration of the Convention, the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That a sound national currency, of uniform value, is as indispensable to the well being of the great body politic of the United States, as the unobstructed circulation of the blood is to the human body.

Resolved, That Executive power has increased, is increasing, and that it ought to be circumscribed, and such limitations and safeguards thrown around it as will render it no longer dangerous to the public liberties.

Resolved, That as one means of checking Executive encroachment, the Veto power should be more precisely defined, and be subjected to further limitations and qualifications.

Resolved, That the constitution ought to be so amended as to render a person ineligible to the office of President of the United States, after a service of one term.

Resolved, That the public lands, in conformity with the trusts created expressly, or by just implication on their acquisition, ought to be distributed, in a spirit of liberality, towards the new States, and as an act of justice, to all the States.

Resolved, That the revenue for the support of the general government, ought to be raised by duties upon foreign imports, and not by *direct* or *internal* taxation upon the people; and that in the imposition of duties for this purpose, it is the true policy of government to make such discriminations as will protect and encourage American Industry, coming in competition with the rival productions of Foreign Industry; and to meet the unfriendly restrictions of foreign nations by countervailing enactments.

Resolved, That at a time of unexampled pecuniary distress, brought upon the country by the maladministration of the general government, a strict and wise economy in the disbursement of the public money should be rigidly enforced, all unnecessary and useless offices abolished, and extravagance of every kind repressed.

Resolved, That we recognise in our fellow citizen, HENRY CLAY, the faithful exponent of the principles here announced, and Kentucky heartily responds to the nominations which have been made of him by her sister States for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That Kentucky, proud of the nomination of her own favorite son for the first office of the nation, will cheerfully acquiesce in the nomination of any distinguished and patriotic individual who may be selected for the second office.

When the 8th resolution was read, the air was rent with the continued and enthusiastic shouts of the dense mass. In compliance with the invitation of a Committee appointed for that purpose, Mr. CLAY appeared upon the stand and addressed the multitude for the space of about three-quarters of an hour, in one of his very happiest efforts. We shall not, for the present, attempt a sketch of his remarks, hurried as it would be, but will promise our readers to endeavor to lay before them a full sketch of his speech in a few days. In reply to his nomination, or rather the concurrence in his nomination, by several other States, for the next Presidency, he maintained the ground taken by him in the speech delivered in Lexington at the Festival on the 9th of June last, and which has formed his invariable answer to all applications for his consent to the use of his name in this behalf. At the close of his address, the anxious crowd were clamorous for him to proceed. He repeatedly begged to be excused, and it was with the greatest reluctance that he was permitted to retire from the stand, which he did amidst the deafening shouts of that vast multitude, who had greedily drank in the words that fell from his lips, and were yet unsatisfied and eager for more!

Hon. Wm. Owsley, according to previous arrangement, then rose to greet and welcome the Whig members of Congress from Kentucky, and to assure them of the approbation with which their constituents viewed their political course, and the gratitude they felt for the constant and untiring efforts of a Whig Congress, at every sacrifice except that of honor, to grant relief to a suffering and distressed people, and to restore sound and healthy action to the Government.

At the conclusion of Judge Owsley's remarks, the President announced that the hour was late and that a bountiful repast had been spread in the new market house, by the Franklin Clay Club, of which all who felt disposed, were invited to partake. The crowd, however, were impatient to hear Mr. Crittenden, and would not consent to leave the ground until he had spoken. In obedience to the general call, he arose and made one of his best speeches. He was in his happiest mood, and the bursts of eloquence, flashes of wit, strokes of satire, and the deep, powerful and overwhelming reasoning with which his speech was interspersed, were responded to by his delighted and entranced audience, in a manner which showed the intensity of the feeling it excited, and the clear conviction it carried with it. What Kentuckian was there who did not feel proud of her native son on this occasion! And when he spoke of the trappings of office and scornfully repelled the mean appeal lately made by one high in office, but nothing else, to the Whigs, to support the present administration, not upon principle, but for the sake of securing the patronage of the government in the shape of the distribution of office among themselves, the burning eloquence of Kentucky's gifted son carried a ten-fold effect from the fact that in his own person was recognised one who had proved true to himself and his country, amid all the temptations of power and place, and who had scorned and rejected office when he could no longer hold it consistent with his feelings of duty to his country. Who could fail to draw in his own mind the contrast exhibited between Daniel Webster in Faneuil Hall and John J. Crittenden upon the steps of the Capitol of his own loved State!—the one lamely attempting to excuse the pertinacity with which he has clung to a place which all of his associates in the able Cabinet which the lamented Harrison drew around him, declared could only be retained at the sacrifice of personal honor, and every patriotic motive and feeling, and calling upon his former brethren in arms to rally under the banner of a branded traitor, holding up before them a promise of a division of the spoils as at once their reward and inducement—the other, proudly erect before his own fellow-citizens, and upon the soil of his native State, declaring himself a freeman and proving himself worthy to be free, exhorting his fellow-freemen to stand to their principles, and to maintain them at every cost and sacrifice; and setting forth, in his own person and in his own conduct, a bright and glorious example of self-devotion to his country's interests, and a noble instance of disregard for self, which will challenge the admiration of all succeeding generations. He had no excuse to make, he had no offence to palliate. He stood before his countrymen not to soften treason or defend the traitor. He took office, not for office sake, but for the good of his country; and when he could no longer hope to attain his end, he voluntarily, and without a personal regret, laid down the trappings of office with which, with the unanimous approval of his countrymen, he had been invested. Who does not feel the honor and interests of Kentucky to be safe in such hands, and what heart does not thrill with gratitude to a beneficent Providence, for having blessed Kentucky with such a son, in whom to confide that honor and those interests? But we have been betrayed into a greater length of remark upon this subject, than we had intended.

At the conclusion of Mr. Crittenden's speech, the crowd dispersed—some to private houses, for every Whig house was open—and others to the splendid Barbecue, prepared at the new and spacious market-house. Here was the greatest abundance of every thing, prepared in the best Barbecue style;—No! there was one article without which, no great while since, it would have been impossible to have gotten up a *Barbecue*; we mean *intoxicating drink.*—There was none of these there, and, as a consequence, there was no disturbance of any kind during the day. Early after dinner, the crowd again collected in the State-House yard, and a call was made for Gen. Combs, who appeared on the stand and sought to excuse himself on the ground that there were several members of Congress present, who were expected to address the meeting. The crowd, however, insisted upon a shot from the 'Kentucky Rifle,' and he pulled trigger and gave it to them. He spoke for twenty or thirty minutes with great effect, judiciously blending wit and humor with solid argument.

Hon. Garret Davis, of the Bourbon District; Hon. John White, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. L. W. Andrews, were then introduced and addressed the assemblage in eloquent speeches, upon the various topics which have engaged the attention of Congress during the last sessions.

After night, the crowd assembled in the Court House, and speeches were made by Hon. J. T. Morehead, Hon. C. Allan, Hon. J. C. Sprigg, and S. Turner and W. F. Bullock, and W. J. Graves, Esquires.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, calling a State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the second Thursday in October 1843, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor.

We have thus hurriedly given a sketch of the proceedings on Wednesday, in Frankfort, but it would be impossible to convey anything like an adequate idea of the deep enthusiasm which characterized these proceedings. The spirit of 1840 was there. From every Whig house top—and it really appeared to us, that it comprised the whole—the stars and stripes, accompanied with some device or motto suitable for this occasion, proudly floated in the breeze. Banners of various descriptions were carried in the procession. And the Ladies, God bless their souls, were there too, inspiring with their presence and their smiles, their husbands and sons and brothers—and sweethearts, as one of the Speakers said, to holier zeal, and more determined effort, in behalf of a bleeding country. During the day several Clay songs were sung; a thing which our Locofoco friends so much abominate, but to which they will have to submit, with the best grace possible. The Whigs will sing, and there is no avoiding it. The crowd dispersed at night in the best spirits, and the whole passed off without accident or disturbance of any kind.

STRANGE THINGS WILL HAPPEN.

What strange things will happen in this little, noisy, bustling world of ours! The Washington Globe, now so loud and fulsome in its adulations of Hon. J. C. Calhoun, not long ago said that "Mr. Calhoun will never tell the truth when a lie will secure his purpose."

The Richmond Enquirer, now not less fulsome in praise of Mr. Calhoun than the Globe, once said, "If there be an *ultra* in favor of the federal powers, he (Mr. Calhoun) is the man. His *acts* are proof enough without his speeches."

This same editor once published to the world that the election of Gen. Jackson would prove a curse to the country (as sound a truth, perhaps, as he ever told,) and in return for this and similar notices, Gen. Jackson took occasion to say that "Old Tom Ritchie was one of the most contemptible scoundrels (or villains, we forget which of these refined(?) terms the General used) in the United States." Yet General Jackson became a great admirer of Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Ritchie a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Calhoun once said of the Van Buren party, with which he is now acting, and from which he looks for support in his aspirations to the Presidency—"They are held together by the cohesive bond of plunder!" So we go. This world is full of changes.

Highland Messenger.

Mr. Calhoun.—We have seen of late in various papers, intimations that our Senator would retire probably from his post before the commencement of the coming session. We have reason to believe that there is no foundation for these reports.

Charleston Mercury of the 28th.

The Globe is out hot and heavy upon Messrs. Webster, Spencer, and Cushing, cutting and slashing "like all the world" at these men and their position.

Counterfeits.—We understand that several spurious Spanish and Mexican dollars have been passed off in this town recently, and there is reason to believe that a great many are in existence somewhere about here. They are exceedingly well formed, likely to deceive any one not making a suspicious examination. We hear also of there being in circulation counterfeit American gold coins—Eagles and half Eagles.

The Hillsborough Recorder cautions the public against counterfeit half dollars, which are circulating in that region. It says they are well executed, and would readily escape detection when first put in circulation; but the covering is thin, and a little wear discovers the base metal underneath. They are also much lighter than the genuine.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

For many months it has been entirely apparent that there never could be any reunion between the Whigs of the United States and the President and Administration which attained power only, as it appears from recent indications, by being *mistaken* by the People for Whigs. The advances made by the peculiar friends of the Administration to the Locofoco party, amounting to a solicitation of co-operation, and the appointing to office of persons known to be of that school of politics, to the exclusion of sound and qualified Whigs, have left not a shadow of doubt upon the identity of the politics of the present Administration with that to which it succeeded in 1841. All the occurrences of the day tend to the establishment of a state of parties, which, though no one certainly could have foreseen it, has yet now become distinctly visible. Two years ago the well understood line of division of parties lay between the Whigs on the one side and the Van Buren party on the other. At the present day, the line of division is little less plainly visible between two opposite parties; on the one side still the Whigs, unchanged and indomitable, and on the other the Administration or Tyler party, into which the old Locofoco party appears to have been for some time gradually merging itself.

This identity between the Administration party and that party which styles itself "Democratic" is not only admitted but claimed by the former. Of the assumption of the "Democratic" designation we have seen numerous instances, but none more remarkable than the subjoined extract from a paper possessing the confidence of the Administration to a greater degree than any other, in which President Tyler is not only represented to be the leading man of the "Democratic" party, but as being its most *available* candidate for the next Presidency:

From the New York "Union" of Saturday last.

"Politicians of course will infer that the return of General Cass is preparatory to his being presented by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency. His ability and integrity are undoubted; but General Cass will find the entire ground occupied by candidates, each having available capital, and quite ready to take the field, *if indeed they may not be considered as occupying their several stations already. Among the Democratic candidates we find President Tyler*, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, and Mr. Buchanan spoken of, to which Gen. Cass may be added."

"Candidates for the Presidency are not easily made up. Great preparatory training and interest are required even to bring a man into the field with any prospect of success. Look at those who have interest and friends, and see how they stand at this time. President Tyler, with a strong party of the people with him, already in office, and considered a safe and discreet man, and nothing to be gained by *changing him at this crisis for any other.* Here is force and *availability.* Mr. Calhoun, with great talents, undoubted integrity, and ardent friends; Ex-President Van Buren, strong in his native State, cautious, prudent, and industrious; Senator Buchanan, a favorite of Pennsylvania; Colonel Johnson, a gallant soldier, and a sound honest democrat, equally strong in Pennsylvania and in the West. We were about saying, where is room for General Cass! However," &c. &c.

What's in the Wind now?—"The Madisonian" says:

As to Mr. Van Buren, we never said any hard things of him, nor he of us, we are sure. It may not be so of our predecessor; but we are no more responsible for his acts, than the present editor of the journal established by Ben. Franklin is for the errors (if any) committed by that Philosopher nearly a century ago. And we do not hesitate to declare, that, should Mr. Van Buren be the choice of the Republican party, we will nail his colors to the mast, and never cease our fire on his enemies as long as we have a muzzle above the water.

This is what would be called, in cant phrase, a decided "bucking up" to Mr. Van Buren, by the Madisonian. It is about as strong a "premonitory symptom" as has been exhibited for some time.

But who is to be "the choice of the Republican party"? "That's the question." Is it to be Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Calhoun, or Mr. Buchanan, or Gen'l Cass, or Dick Johnson? Is the Madisonian equally accommodating as to all or either of these shining lights of the Loco Foco Church?

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Whig.	*Locofoco.*
Henry Clay.	Martin Van Buren.
	John C. Calhoun.
	Com. Charles Stewart.
	General Cass.
	James Buchanan.
	Richard M. Johnson.
	John Tyler.

Col. Johnson.—This veteran passed through Albany on Sunday without stopping long enough to say "how d'ye do" to any body. The Journal says he seemed to be mighty shy of Mr. Van Buren and the Albany Regency. They on their part appear to be equally happy to have got rid of the "Tecumseh killer" so easily. He would have been a troublesome customer with the "glory" followers of the Regency.

Col. Johnson in Philadelphia.—"The Hero of the Thames" arrived in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon. He was met a short distance out of the city, and escorted in by a large number of Military companies to "Sanderson's" Hotel, where he addressed the citizens in a short speech, promising a long one on another occasion.

One of the best results of the late election in Ohio will be the lesson given to the stay at home Whigs. An old quaker gentleman remarked to us yesterday that he had not attended the polls—he was not fond of the excitement of an election, and thinking the Locos had no chance for success, did not think it worth while to vote. At least a dozen friends in his neighborhood acted in the same manner; but the old gentleman assured us that nothing would again keep any of them from going to the polls. "If I was certain," said he, "that there would not be ten votes given in the opposition, I would ride twenty miles sooner than neglect giving in mine." If our late defeat will have the same effect throughout the State we shall not regret it so much—Ohio is a Clay State, and we think she will soon show herself as such.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

We are indebted to the politeness of the publishers for a pamphlet containing a narrative of the life and adventures of Edward C. Boling, with a full account of his remarkable case of Bigamy, of which crime he was convicted in Rockingham county, in the Fall of 1841, and is now suffering the punishment then awarded him.

[BY REQUEST.]

OFFICERS' UNIFORM.

An extract from the "Army Regulations" of the United States, prescribing the uniform of certain Infantry Officers, and which the Militia Law of North Carolina prescribes as the uniform to be worn by the Officers now in command of the Militia of this State:

COAT.

Dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances, the distance between the rows four inches at top, and two inches at bottom, measuring from the centre of the buttons; standing collar, to rise in front to hooks and eyes, and to rise no higher than to permit the free turning of the chin over it; two flaps four and a half inches long, on each side of the collar, one small uniform button on the end of each; loop, the collar edged all around with white cassimere; plain round cuff, three inches deep; slashed flap on the sleeve, six and a half inches long, six inches and a quarter wide at the points, and one inches wide at the narrowest part of the curve, three loops and four small buttons on the slashed flap of the sleeve for field officers. *For a Captain*—sleeve of the same pattern, but the slash only six and a half inches long, with three loops and three small buttons. *For Subalterns.*—A slashed sleeve of three and a half inches long, with two loops and two small buttons; loops to be placed at equal distances; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large buttons; the slashed flaps on the sleeves of the skirt to be edged with white cassimere, and under-edged edge; two large buttons at the waist; skirt to extend to within three and a half inches of the knee; turn backs and skirts lining to be of white cassimere; skirt ornament, silver embroidered bugle; loops for the collar and flaps, to be of silver lace, half an inch wide, and the entire loop not to exceed one and a quarter inches in breadth; the coat to be lined with white cassimere.

EPAULETS.

Of a Colonel.—Silver bullion, half an inch diameter, three inches and a half long; plain lace straps, ornamented with an embroidered spread eagle; the number of the regiment to be embroidered within the crescents; crescents solid; eagle and number of solid gold.

Of a Lieutenant Colonel.—Same as the Colonel, omitting the eagle.

Of a Major.—The same as the Lieut. Colonel, as to shape and size; the strap to be of gold lace; the number of the strap to correspond in color with the bullion; the border of the strap the same color as the bullion.

Of a Captain.—Plain lace straps, and solid, one cent, bullion quarter inch diameter, and two and a half inches deep; regimental number on the strap to be gold embroidered.

Of a Lieutenant.—The same as a Captain, except that the bullion is one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

Of an Adjutant.—Ranks as Lieutenant; and uniforms and equips accordingly.

All officers having military rank, to wear one epaulet on each shoulder.

BUTTONS.

Silver convex, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. Device a spread eagle and shield, bearing letter I.

CAPS.

Black beaver, seven and a half inches deep, with lackered sunk top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; with a band of black patent leather to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak; silver bugle, number of regiment surmounted by gilt eagle.

PLUME.

White cock feathers, falling from an upright of eight inches long with gilt sockets.

TROWSERS.

From 1st October to 30th April—sky blue, to come well down over boots, and made perfectly plain, except a white cassimere stripe down the outer seam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and welted at edges. From 1st May to 30th September—white linen or cotton without stripe.

BOOTS.

Ancle or Jefferson.

SPURS.

For mounted Officers.—Yellow metal or gilt.

SWORD AND SCABBARD.

Straight Cut and Thrust Sword; gilt hilt, silver gripe, black leather or bright shell scabbard.

SWORD-KNOT.

Crimson and gold, with bullion tassel.

SHOULDER BELT.

Of white leather $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with frog, to be worn over coat, with a breast-plate. The field officers, waist belt, white leather, 2 inches wide.

SASH.

Crimson silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice round waist and be tied on left hip, the pendant part to be uniformly one foot in length from the tie.

STOCK.—Black.

GLOVES.—White.

Sergeant Major.—The same as that established for field officers, excepting that white leather may be substituted for lace; the epaulets to be of the same pattern as that of the subalterns, excepting that worsted bullion will be substituted—silver Plume; white upright hackle, twelve inches long. Aiguillette on left shoulder, of white worsted with silver tags.

HORSE FURNITURE.

Saddle cloth, dark blue, 2 feet 10 inches in length, with lace $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, lace silver and white edging. Bridles, of black leather, silver plated stirrups and mountings—front and nose, white collar white; holsters, to be covered with black horse skin.

NOTE.—By reference to the sixth section of the 73d chapter of the Revised Statutes of the State, it will be seen that every citizen of the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, is liable to perform military duty, (with sundry exceptions) and within six months after their enrolment shall equip themselves with a good musket, smooth bored gun or rifle, shot pouch, and powder horn, and appear thus equipped when called out to exercise; and that the same shall not be liable to executions, sales for debts or distributions. Said section also provides that either the sword, hanger, or espontoon, may be considered as part of the equipment in the meaning of the 3d section of said chapter.

We, the undersigned, have selected the above from the Regulations of the United States Army, and respectfully submit them for the inspection and government of the Officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia.

CHAS. LUTTERLOH, Major 33d Regiment.
JNO. H. COOK.
Major Comd't Fayetteville Indp't Company.
W. H. BAYNE,
Captain Fayetteville Rifle Company.
JNO. M. ROSE,
Lieutenant same.

Fayetteville, October 30, 1842.

TAKING A FOOL'S ADVICE.

There is a moral in the following which we would all, as well as the Yorkshire Nobleman, benefit by studying. A Baronet of the last century, whose mansion was York-shire, was supposed to be dead, when the following conversation took place between his jester, or fool, and one of his servants:

Servant—Our master is gone.

Fool—Ah! whither is he gone?

Servant—To Heaven I hope.

Fool—To Heaven! no that he has not—I am sure.

Servant—Why so?

Fool—Why because Heaven is a great way off, and when my master was going a long journey he used for some time to talk about and prepare for it; but I never heard him speak of Heaven, or make any preparation for going: He cannot therefore, be gone thither.

Change.—A lady who was very modest and submissive before marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue very freely after. He remarked, 'there was a time when I almost imagined she had no tongue.' 'Yes,' (sighed the husband,) but *it is very long since.*'

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

Naval.—The President has approved the sentence of the Court Martial, cashiering Commander Charles L. Williamson and Midshipman Charles Weston.

Midshipmen A. C. Rhind, William Read Law, and John H. M. Madison, have had their sentence of dismission commuted to public reprimand and putting back one year in their examinations. This was done in consequence of the recommendation by the Court Martial, of Midshipman Madison to Executive clemency.—*Madisonian.*

We understand that the Court Martial now sitting in New York, has found Commander William J. Belt, of the United States Navy, guilty of one of the charges preferred against him, and have sentenced him to be dismissed the Naval service of the United States, and that the sentence has been approved by the President.—*Madisonian.*

The President, it is said, has removed Dennis Adams, the U. S. Marshal in Ohio, and put in his place John McElvaine, of Columbus.

President Tyler publicly enjoined upon the recipients of office *not to interfere in elections.* Mr. Adams has been a few months in office, and has scrupulously and in a very satisfactory manner performed the duties of his office. He even published his official advertisements in the Tyler organ, but he *would not* in any other way use his personal influence or official patronage to effect political matters! *He has been rewarded*—not for neglecting his duty or the public instructions of the Administration, but because he has resisted all private impunity to use the power and emoluments of his office to promote the sinister views of gangogues connected with the Executive. *Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

A Thing to be remembered.—The editor of the Troy Whig in an enumeration of things to be remembered," points to the two Loco Foco States of the Union, as the worst governed and the most heavily taxed. He says—"For examples of this, look at Mississippi, *the first to repudiate an honest debt*—to Illinois, unable to pay even the *interest* on her debt, *and driving her population from her limits by heavy taxation*—to Virginia, with a *debt of ten millions*—to Pennsylvania, with a debt *of thirty-eight millions of dollars!* The stocks of all these States are sunk *fifty per cents.*, while the STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS maintains the credit of her stocks at par."

Ohio.—The Columbus Statesman gives official returns from all the counties in the State except seven, and the majorities in these seven. The result is—for Corwin, Whig, 119,461; Shannon, Loco, 123,064. Whig, Abolition, 5293. Shannon over Corwin, 3433. Shannon's vote is about the same as in 1840; while Corwin's is about 5000 less than last year. The number of votes polled is about 269,000.

Important Developments.—We understand that an interesting correspondence will soon see the light between the Whig State Central Committee and Gov. Seward, touching the views entertained at Albany by Mr. Ewing and his former friends on his being a member of the Cabinet at Washington. We presume the saddle will be placed on the right horse.—*N. Y. Express.*

Runaway Negroes.—We hear reports from all parts of the District and surrounding country of very numerous cases of negroes absconding. Perhaps within the last month at least 100 slaves have clandestinely left their owners, and fled northward. Georgetown has a large proportion—five absconded on one single night last week. These are the first fruits of a new scheme entered into by the negroes of the North and carried on by the abolitionists, of which we have before now heard a description. Societies are formed, the members of which pay a weekly subscription, for the purpose of raising funds to assist the liberation of slaves, by paying so much a head for every one successfully got off. It is believed that some instances negroes have been carried to the North from this District by way of the Potomac and the Ocean, the captain owners of the vessels so engaged receiving from their employers a regular price on delivery.

These facts should put the community more than ever on their guard, against the various designs of mischievous fanatics.

Georgetown (D. C.) Advo.

The Railroad completed to Cumberland.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed to Cumberland yesterday evening, making an unbroken line of *one hundred and seventy-eight miles.* This morning at seven o'clock the President and Directors left this city for the purpose of passing over, for the first time, the entire road to Cumberland. The trip thither will be made in nine to ten hours. On Saturday next the road will be regularly used for the conveyance of passengers, and on Monday for merchandise. A long stride westward is thus taken, and Wheeling is now brought within some thirty hours, and Cumberland within ten hours of Baltimore.

Baltimore American, Nov. 3.

A joke of rather a philosophic nature occurred at the Camden course on Saturday last, on the occasion of the great race between Colonel Johnson's "Blue Dick" and the celebrated mare "Fashion," owned by Mr. Gibbon. At the conclusion of the race, when the result of the second heat had decided the purse to be won by the latter, Col. J. stood conversing with several friends, surrounded by a number of persons curious to hear the conversation, when he thought he felt an unwarrantable liberty being taken with his pocket. Clapping his hand to the spot, he grasped that of another intruded therein, and holding it firmly, he cast his eyes over his shoulder to the face of its owner, and drily remarked, "You are mistaken, sir: Mr. Gibbon took the purse!"—*Ledger.*

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1843, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

November 8, 1842.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.—We observe in our exchange papers, that quite a number of Newspaper offices are for sale. Among them are, the Mobile Chronicle and Advertiser, (Whig,) whose Editor proposes to engage in other business; the Petersburg Statesman, (Loco.) whose Editor retires on the 1st December; the Augusta Constitutionalist, (Loco;) the Chicago American, (Whig;) and Bennett's N. Y. Herald, (Loco.) Bennett says he is going to London, to establish a paper to "defend, explain, and exhibit to Europe, the laws, morals, resources, movements, and tendencies of the United States." The American people may well rejoice to get rid of such a nuisance as Bennett, however much they may regret that he will place himself in a position to sink still lower American credit and character. His defence and explanation of American morals can only consist in the exhibition of their opposite, in his own person.

It does not surprise us that many of the Editorial fraternity should be on the lookout for more pleasant and more profitable employments. No class is worse used by the public whom they serve. In these times, especially, they suffer both from the inability and indifference of their debtors, many of whom, scattered over the face of the world, cannot be hunted up, and manage to resist all the appeals of justice and admonitions of conscience. It is enough to make any Editor gloomy, and to deprive him of all spirit to conduct his paper as it should be, to look over his books and see how his earnings are withheld, year after year, by heartless or inconsiderate persons. We were told, a few weeks ago, by one of the Editors of the first paper in the country, that with *a quarter of a million of dollars on his books*, he often found himself without five dollars with which to go to market! Though not so unfortunate as to have so much on our books, we yet have many thousands, which we would gladly, most gladly, realize, if possible, to pay our own debts. When it is remembered that it is seldom that a man owes us more than ten dollars, it would seem that we might be paid without much inconvenience, and yet we have to struggle on, apparently totally forgotten by those who could so readily pay so small a sum. We are at this moment in urgent want of a considerable amount, which we have a right to demand, ten times over, but which it seems impossible to collect. But we had no idea of writing a dun when we commenced this paragraph.

THE HARD MONEY PARTY.—Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, has put forth a plan for the relief of the people of that genuine Bentonian hard money State, which is a curiosity in its way. He proposes that the State shall lend to the State Bank, five millions of dollars of her bonds, bearing no interest; and that upon these bonds, the Bank shall issue an equal amount in trust fund notes, of 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars each. The whole amount to be equally apportioned among the several counties in the State, and loaned to the people of those counties!

The introduction of such money in the country, the Governor says, will cause property of all kinds to regain its intrinsic value; as it is now far below what it would really be worth in ordinarily prosperous times. The means are thus furnished, he says, the citizens of purchasing this property, and of paying their debts.

The sum and substance of this plan is, that it is founded on State credit. Now, is it reasonable to suppose, with Arkansas, Mississippi, Illinois, and Indiana, nearly adjoining Missouri, and all repudiating their State debts, that a plan of this sort can be successful. It is utterly impossible. The bills founded and issued on this basis will be returned to the bank as fast as they are put forth.

But such is Locofocoism! After having broken down credit of all kinds, State as well as individual, it seeks to use credit. After inveighing against Bank rags, till Bank rags are really made as worthless as their power can make them, they fly to their issue for relief. After denouncing all State debts as "gambling debts," they propose to create such debts. After sinking the value of property "far below what it is really worth in ordinary prosperous times," by destroying the paper currency, they propose to raise that value again by flooding the country with a worse paper currency. After denouncing all issues of paper money not founded on a specie basis as roguery, they propose to issue five millions of paper without one specie dollar to redeem it. And such will ever be the result of experiments tried by demagogues, political hacks, who, finding things so well that they cannot mend them, go to work to destroy.

COMPLIMENT TO MISSISSIPPI.—The papers contain extracts from the decision of a Judge in St. Louis, Missouri, in the case of M. H. Pagaud, a fugitive from justice in Mississippi, who was arrested in New York, and transported as far back as St. Louis, where he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus.* He was charged with forging the Treasury Warrants of the State of Mississippi, and the Judge discharged him, on the ground that it was not forgery to issue a spurious State bond, when those that were genuine had been repudiated and were worthless!—"The offence is not made out," said the Judge, "forgery being the making or altering a writing to the prejudice of another—and how can it be to the prejudice of the State of Mississippi to issue a forged bond, when she has solemnly declared by her Legislature, that she will not pay those which are incontestably genuine."

The Judge winds up his decision with the following highly complimentary suggestion as to the reward which justice would bestow on Governor McNutt and his emissary:—

"The Court will add one word more. The Court regrets extremely, to be compelled to notice those marks of dissatisfaction exhibited by the agent of the State of Mississippi, at the opinion it has just pronounced, and will not permit its equanimity to be disturbed, even by those most indecorous manifestations, further than to add, that these two expeditions to North Carolina and New York have cost a great deal of money, (part of which the Court has reason to believe, was obtained in a very suspicious, if not nefarious manner,) which would have been much better expended in redeeming the acknowledged liabilities of the State of Mississippi; and that, in the opinion of the Court, if the Governor of that State and his emissary now present, can keep out of the penitentiary themselves, they ought not to manifest much concern as to the fate of others."

WHO ARE THE ABOLITIONISTS?—The Locofocos never fail to charge that the Abolitionists all belong to the Whig party; and the Hon. Wm. R. King, during the canvass of 1840, published a Letter to his old friends of Sampson county, affirming, in substance, that he had never seen a Locofoco Abolitionist in Congress, notwithstanding he had seen Duncan, and Tappan, and Williams, and Parmenter, &c.

The abolition humbug being no longer of much advantage to the party, we find the Globe of the 24th ult. admitting that 1,000 Locofocos voted for the Abolition candidate in Ohio. The Globe calls them "Democratic Abolitionists."

GREAT SMOKING.—A fire occurred in Richmond, Va. on the night of the 30th ult. which destroyed a Tobacco Factory and 490 hogsheads of Tobacco. Loss $40,000, insurance only $10,000.

TALL COLEWART.—A friend in Robeson has presented us with a curiosity in a stalk of this common vegetable, measuring 7 feet 1 inch in height. We have some idea of raising a subscription to have it forwarded to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, who may need it during the new Nullification era which is threatened. When it first came to hand, it looked vastly like the boasted Palmetto, and perhaps is not unlike it now, that its leaves have withered and hang drooping down the stalk.

The packet ship Shenandoah, sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool a few days ago, with quite a number of English and Irish passengers on board, returning to their native country. So many of the public works and manufactories continue stopped, that the emigrants cannot find work, and are induced to return home.

Monroe Edwards, the celebrated forger, has been sentenced to ten years' hard labor at Sing Sing State Prison, and the $40,000 found in his possession has been given up to those from whom his forged bills obtained it.

"The longest way round is the nearest way home."—A gentleman of Raleigh passed through here a few days since on his way to Tennessee, intending to go *via* the Great Mail Route to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to his point of destination. From Raleigh to the Mississippi River in a direct line it is about 500 miles. From the same place to the Southwestern border of Tennessee by the mail and river routes it must be something like 2000. The traveller, in reference to expedition, convenience and ease, takes the journey of 2000 miles in preference to the one of 500.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts has been elected, by the Vermont Legislature, to be a Senator of the United States (in which capacity he has already served by Executive appointment) for the remainder of the term of Judge Prentiss, resigned.

It is stated that the assignees of the Bank of the United States, have filed a bill of discovery in the nature of an equity proceeding, in the District Court, against Nicholas Biddle, desiring that he may be made to answer, under oath, how and for what purposes he obtained, and for what purposes he expended large sums of money belonging to the late Bank of the United States, obtained on orders, receipts, checks, &c., to the amount of $396,000.

"To what a low degree of debasement must the Coons have indeed fallen, when so notorious a reprobate as Nick Biddle is disgusted with them."—*Plebeian.*

All the "notorious reprobates" in the country were "disgusted" with the Whigs long ago. They have found their proper resting place in the embraces of Loco-Focoism.—*Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

Quite a brilliant military display took place yesterday, connected with the arrival of Col. R. M. Johnson. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the whole body of troops passed up Arch street, and made an imposing appearance. The officers and men not only looked well, but marched in the finest order. The turnout was altogether creditable to the Committee of Arrangement. The Colonel occupied a barouche, and with his hat off, bowed to the crowds of spectators, and was evidently much gratified at his cordial reception. The escort, indeed, was quite a brilliant affair. The music, the flags, the mounted troops, and the infantry, as they passed down Chesnut street, after night-fall, produced quite an excitement, and presented a gay, animated, and enlivening scene. The ex-Vice President had every reason to be proud of such a reception.—*Inquirer.*

Compliment to Brother Jonathan.—A letter dated at London on the 23d September states that a few weeks ago, at a court which sat at Preston, in Lancashire, a young man, a dyer by trade, was tried for the offence of stealing some patterns of printed goods from his employer, intending as he declared, carrying them with him to America, where he wished to set up business for himself. He was convicted, and had to smart for his speculative turn with a rather long sentence, in pronouncing which the learned Judge presiding (Mr. Justice Marshall) addressing the prisoner, concluded in these terms: "You meant, as you state, to take them to America—in my opinion, the most rascally nation in the world; *for they don't pay my dividends.*"

A Large Throat.—The Morning Star, published at Cincinnati, relates the following anecdote of a young gentleman of the South who had expended a large fortune—money, lands, negroes—every thing, in a course of intemperance and profligacy.

He had just paid a last year's grog bill of $800; one day he was walking in the street very leisurely, when seeing a physician on the opposite side, he called out to him, saying he wanted him to come over.

"Doctor," said he, "I wish you'd just take a look down my throat."

"I don't discover any thing, sir," said the doctor, after looking very carefully.

"You don't?" said he, "why that's strange; will you be kind enough, sir, to give another look?"

"Really, sir," said the doctor, after a second look; "I don't see anything."

"No? why doctor, there is a farm, ten thousand dollars, and twenty negroes gone down there!"

And it was a fact too, he had really swallowed the land, negroes and all. This young man acquired the habit of drinking at college, from a fellow student from Mississippi, who it was said had actually, out of one hundred and twenty companions, made the majority of them drunkards by his example. They at first used to smuggle wine into their rooms, and afterwards they drank openly at the hotel. All this from the influence of one young man.

To our Subscribers in Robeson County.

We propose to give our delinquent Subscribers in Robeson county, an opportunity, (which we earnestly beg them to improve,) of settling arrearages, at their ensuing County Court, on the 4th Monday of this month. They will greatly oblige us by attention to this notice.

MARRIED,

In Greensborough, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. D. Lumsden, Mr. LYNDON SWAIM, senior Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, to Mrs. ABIAH SWAIM.

In Rowan, by the Rev. James D. Hall, JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, Esq. of Statesville, to Miss AMANDA, daughter of Capt. John McCulloch.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday last, Mr. JAMES HADLOCK, a native of Connecticut, but for many years a resident of this town.

In this vicinity, on Saturday morning last, Mr. JOHN B. MARSH, Merchant of this town.

In Raleigh, on Monday last, the Rev. WILLIAM McPHEETERS, D. D., an eminent Presbyterian Divine and Teacher of youth, aged 64.

In Davie county, on the 24th ult., Major JOHN LOCKE, aged about 57 years.

In Edenton, Mrs. JOYCE ELIZABETH RASCOE, consort of William D. Rascoe, Esq. aged 38 years. Also, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Jas. C. Johnston, Miss HELEN S. JOHNSTON. Also, in the same place, Mrs. MARTHA ANN SKINNER, consort of Mr. Jas. B. Skinner.

In Petersburg, Va., Mrs. ANN WILLS, relict of the late Henry Wills, of Edenton, in the 71st year of her age.

In Cheraw, S. C., on the 25th ult., of Bilious Remittent fever, Mrs. ANNA TRANTHAM, wife of Mr. William Trantham, aged 55 years. Also, on the 27th, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. GODFREY, wife of Mr. William Godfrey.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, Mr. NATHANIEL HILL QUINCE, son of Parker Quince, Esq., in the 21st year of his age. Rarely has the death of an individual in private life excited a more just or general sensibility than the case which we here record. Mr. Quince possessed in an eminent degree those talents and virtues which add endearment to the ties of consanguinity, and command the love and admiration of all. Modest and retiring in his disposition, he seemed to strangers to be distant and reserved; but to his intimate friends and associates, his character shone forth in all its native loveliness and virtue, arrayed in the light of its own inherent goodness. His education had been conducted with the greatest care, and the advancement which he made in various branches of literature and science, corresponded with the attention which was paid to the cultivation of his mind. He had but just completed his Academical course at the University of our State, where he shared in the highest honors of his class; and the success which his talents and virtues had thus far won, afforded to his friends a cheering earnest of the eminence to which he seemed destined in the profession of his choice. But alas! the fell destroyer came, and all those pleasing prospects are now shrouded in the darkness of the grave. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

At his residence on Mountain Creek, Richmond County, on the 22d October, Dr. ELISHA BOSTICK, in the 41st year of his age. It is only an expression of the sentiments of all who knew him, to say, that in the death of Mr. Bostick, the community has lost a member distinguished for those qualities which constitute a highly valuable and useful character. No one could more richly deserve the reputation which was so generally accorded to him, of a useful citizen, an upright man, an affectionate husband, a tender father, and an indulgent master. To energy in performing what he believed to be his duty, he added a firmness and integrity, that nothing could shake. In his manners there was kindness flowing from the full fountain of a benevolent and christian heart. He was ever feelingly alive to the calls of distress; and those whom he was instrumental in raising from sickness and beds of languishing, are witnesses of his ardent desire to do good. Nor was he less conspicuous for liberality, in aiding, according to his means, plans of benevolence, and for active exertion in promoting the best interests of society around him. On the approach of the late election, he was strongly urged by his friends to become a candidate for a seat in the ensuing Legislature, to which he consented: the large vote he received on that occasion manifested the high esteem for his personal worth. But alas! he was, a few weeks after his election, seized with typhus fever which, after long and painful suffering, took him off the stage of action. The vacuum made in society, by his death, will not soon be filled. He left a wife and five small children, and a large circle of relations, to deplore their irreparable loss. It is a source of comfort to his weeping friends to reflect, that their loss is his "eternal gain." He had been for several years an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, and by his zeal in the cause of his heavenly Master, and his love for the prosperity of the Church, he evinced that Death had no terrors for him but that it was a sweet messenger to welcome him home to immortal bliss.

A.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 9.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	25 a 28
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	6½ a 7	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$5 a $5½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	$1 25	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 a 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts, pr. yd	
3-4 ditto	ditto	5	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)		6½	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		14	

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 2.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 25; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00, dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn, 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 60.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been gradually receding from the price which we quoted at last week, 2 62, down to 2 45, the going rate yesterday. Tar has also come down; sales this week at 1 17.

Lumber.—The inactivity noted for some weeks continues. No sales.

Timber.—Transactions at 4 75 and 5 dls.

Bacon.—As stated in our last nothing doing but at retail.

Lard.—8 and 8½ cts. are the limits, tho' few sales.

Corn.—Sale of an up-country cargo at 50 cents. It brings from the wagons 60 and upward.

Groceries.—Moderate sales of Molasses from the wharf in small parcels at 18 cts.

Sales of R. O. hhd. Staves, rough, at 11 dls. Do. Shingles at 1¼ and 1½.

CHERAW MARKET—November 1.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 6 a 7½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At New York, Cotton 6½ to 8¾. Flour 4 12 to 4 31. Corn 52.

Cotton is quoted at Columbia, S. C. at 4 to 6½.

Cotton at New Orleans 4¾ to 8¼, principal sales at 6 to 7. Exchange is improving.

At Columbus, Cotton 5 to 6¼ cents, specie funds.

At Augusta, 5 to 7.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 8¼, principal sales 6½ to 7¾. Corn 56.

Valuable PLANTATION for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation called Ashewood, situated on the East side of Cape Fear, 8 miles above the Bridge, containing 320 acres, with a comfortable house and other improvements. If this property is not disposed of at private sale before the next December Court, it will then be offered at public auction. A liberal credit will be given. For further description, apply to John Bell and Duncan Buie.

E. H. ASHE.

November 8, 1842. 27-tf

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 27.—Schrs. Sterling from New York, Valhalla from Ellsworth, (Me.) Br. schr. Champion from Nassau. 28.—Schr. Althea Cornelius from New York, 3 masted schr. Aurora from Ellsworth, (Me.) 29.—Schr. Charles E. Thorn from N. York. 31.—Brigs John from Bath, (Me.) Echo from Havana. Nov. 1.—Brig Albert Perkins from Saco, (Me.) Schr. Schuylkill from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

October 26.—Schrs. Ellen for Philadelphia, Tangier for New York. 27.—Schrs. Repeater for New York, Jonas Smith for do. 29.—Schrs. Chappelle for Nantucket, Madawaska for New London, Sterling for N. York. 31.—Schr. Maria M. Klotts for St. Lucia.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. GILCHRIST

HAS ARRIVED, and taken lodgings at the Lafayette Hotel, where he will remain some ten or twelve days.

November 4, 1842. 1w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their

Fall Stock of MERCHANDIZE,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in Stores. As usual, the Stock is heavy, and we invite Country Merchants, and our friends at large, to call and see us. We sell on time to punctual customers.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1842. 27tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of BLOCKER & HALL, at Owenville, Sampson county, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by Mr. Calton Hall, to whom all persons indebted to the late Firm are requested to make immediate payment.

J. C. BLOCKER,
CALTON HALL.

Owenville, Sampson County, Nov. 7. 27-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to create a new County, to be formed out of parts of the Counties of Anson and Mecklenburg.

November 1, 1842. 27-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to Incorporate the Lane's Creek Church, in Anson County, a member of the Moriah Missionary Baptist Association.

November 1, 1842. 27-4w

To Martin Alexander De Shields:

YOU are hereby notified to appear, if you think proper, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November, 1842, then and there to object, if you see proper to do so, why a bill of divorcement should not be granted in my favor.

ELIZA E. De SHIELDS.

Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 29, 1842. 1w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who runaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

District of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday the 19th inst., at the Town House in Fayetteville, $2,000 Alabama money, $1,500 Mississippi money, and various judgments and notes, and 1000 acres of land in Mississippi, as the property of William J. Anderson. $50 Florida money and one Regulator, as the property of Edwin Glover. 21 Vases, Shades and Flower Pots, one elegant Mirror, and one fine Wardrobe, as the property of William S. Latta. Also, one Shot Gun, and various judgments, as the property of Nathan Sikes. Various other notes and claims, the property of sundry Bankrupts. Under direction of the Court of Bankruptcy. Terms, Cash.

ELIJAH FULLER, Assignee
in Bankruptcy for Cumberland county.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1842. 27-4t

☞ Also, at the same time, 50 casks LIME.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John W. Wooten, Merchant, Matthew N. Leary, Saddler and Harness Maker; Matthew N. Leary and John S. Robateau, of the late firm of Leary and Company, Saddlers and Harness Makers; Owen Houston, Saddler and Harness Maker; George W. McDonald, Saddler and Harness Maker; Samuel T. Hawley, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c.; Hall & Johnson, Merchants; William McIntyre, Merchant; John Huske & Son, Merchants, all of Cumberland County, N. C.; and William Watson, Farmer, of Moore County; Creditors of Jonathan Evans, Jun'r, of Cumberland County, N. C., Trader, and also a Farmer, that he, the said Jonathan Evans, Jun'r, be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 7, 1842. 27-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John B. Peacock of Mecklenburg County, Physician, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

November 7, 1842. 27-3wpd

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MAYHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS.

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash* or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1842. 18-10w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of

FINE & COMMON CROCKERY,

Embracing a variety of the latest French and English patterns, viz:—

Tea Sets of plain and raised figured China, and white, blue and green Granite; Dinner Sets of white and blue figured Granite; Plates, white, blue, green, brown, pink and sprigged; Ditto white, blue, green, brown, pink and glass Coffee sets; Pickles, white and sprigged; Bakers, white, blue, brown, green and pink; Soup Tureens, white and blue Granite; Gravy Tureens, white, blue, brown and sprigged; Bowls, white, blue, brown, green, pink and sprigged; Cups, Coffee and Tea, raised figured China; Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, every variety; Ewers and Basins; Chambers; Mugs, white, blue, brown and pink; Twiffin, blue edged; Muffins, ditto; Dinners, ditto; Teas, painted and figured; Tumblers, painted; Mugs, ditto; Glass Tumblers, fine and common quality; Do. Molasses Jugs; Do. Salteellars; Do. Nappies.

Sugars, loaf, lump and brown; Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Nails; Steel; Collins' Axes; Steelyards; Table and Tea Spoons; Table Cutlery, fine and common; Gun Locks, 20 dozen; Shovels; Spades; Brooms; Buckets; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Wagon Boxes; Trace and Halter Chains; 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Scotch and Macconboy Snuff, in bottles and bladders; Tow and Jute Bale Rope; Tow and Hemp Cotton Bagging, 10 to 11 inches; Baling Twine; Sole Leather; Powder, Shot and Lead; Hollow-Ware; 125 reams large and small size Wrapping Paper; Table Salt in boxes; Starch, Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Principe Cigars, (Steamboat brand;) Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Spirits Turpentine; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; British Oil; Godfrey's Cordial; Cayenne Pepper; Brimstone; Epsom Salts; Alum; Saltpetre; Lamplack; Copal Varnish; Copperas; Saleratus; Spanish Brown; Annatto; Indigo; Madder; Blacking; Mustard; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Cloves; Castile, Almond and common Bar Soap; 17 cases gentlemen's fine and common Fur and Silk Hats; Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Scotch and Selette Caps; 10 cases Men's thick Brogans and Russets; Willow, Amazon, Silk and Straw Bonnets; Blue, black and steel-mixed Cloths; Cassimeres and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Muslins-de-laine; Orleans Cloth; Circassians; Calicoes; Cambrics; Black and Fine Silks; Satin Paglionis; Flannels; Buffalo and Pilot Cloths; Bed Ticking; Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Umbrellas; Negro Blankets; Cotton and Plaid Shawls; metal, horn and lasting Buttons; ball and spool Cotton Thread.

All of which will be sold Low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

October 5, 1842. 22-f

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING and SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
80 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, Mar. 12, 1842. 2-f

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn or Cotton Scuffles,
5 do. Horse-rake & Grass Scythe Fingers,
250 dozen Hoes,
1 do. Wood and Pad Axe Do.

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Late of Hagmount.

April 5, 1842. 9tf

On hand,

809 BUSHELS CORN,
200 do. OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and House-hold and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

ENGLISH TEACHER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of Virginia, who has had several years' experience in teaching the usual branches of a *Liberal* English Education, and who can produce the highest testimonials of literary capacity and moral character, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some healthy and moral community in North Carolina. Communications, *post paid*, addressed to T. S. C., Ritchieville, Dinwiddie county, Va., will meet with prompt attention. A young gentleman, who is anxious to take charge of an Elementary School, can also be heard of by addressing as above.

October 1, 1842. 23-6w

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the St te Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HLAE.

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.
BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.
ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.
MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.
STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. King-bury, Carpenter.
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.
DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.
SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dalney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
John Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Edward D. Jarriott.
CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.
ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George M. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.
BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.
WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.
IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.
STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Selcaukle, Physician.
GUILFORD COUNTY
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer.
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lambeth, late Merchant.
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.
CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

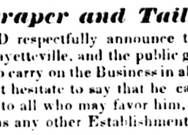
NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffil Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 300 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW STOCK OF



BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Caps;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 1, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safe principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is so well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in con-umptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf